

NOTES ON THE MAMMALS OF TASMANIA.

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[Received 30th July, 1918. Read 9th September, 1918.]

INTRODUCTION.

It is remarkable that more attention has not been paid to the Mammals of Tasmania. Many interesting species occur here, and as they are decreasing in number every year, the following notes have been compiled in order to attempt to arouse interest ere it is too late. Unless unforeseen circumstances occur, many of our Mammals will share the fate of our Tasmanian Emu, and become extinct. Apart from the lists compiled by Gunn (1852), Krefft (1868), and Higgins and Petterd (1883), there has not been a separate list of our Mammals published. The foregoing lists are incomplete, and also out of print. Anyone desiring general information has to search through numerous descriptions of species in works dealing with Australian fauna, and, if possible, select the Tasmanian forms. As these are not always given in full, some confusion has been caused. In order to eliminate this, and also to make a starting point for further study, the accompanying list has been drawn up. Many quotations are made from the British Museum Catalogues, but this is necessitated owing to the fact that the Tasmanian student, in the majority of cases, has not the opportunity to consult a large scientific reference library. If, however, he should be working on a particular species he could doubtless obtain much information by working from the keys given in the various British Museum Catalogues. It must also be remembered that the type specimens of the majority of our animals have been carried to the other side of the world. In the compilation of the following notes, I must acknowledge my indebtedness to Messrs. W. H. D. Le Souëf and H. H. Scott for kindly advice, and also to many works dealing with the Tasmanian fauna. Although the number of works consulted was large, it was by no means a complete list, as such is unobtainable in Tasmania. This is one of the disadvantages a local student works under. The need for a list of our Mammals has been apparent for a considerable time, and such a list has been continually asked for by nature students, collectors, and others. The present work claims no

originality, but is merely intended to serve as a foundation for further study, and to extend the general knowledge of our Tasmanian fauna.

CLASSIFICATION.

Class MAMMALIA.

Sub-class I. PLACENTALIA.

Order CHIROPTERA.

Sub-order *Microchiroptera*.

Family VESPERTILIONIDÆ.

Genus NYCTOPHILUS.

NYCTOPHILUS TIMORIENSIS (Aust. Long-eared Bat).

Genus VESPERUGO.

VESPERUGO PUMILUS (Little Bat).

VESPERUGO KREFFTI (Krefft's Bat).

Genus CHALINOLOBUS.

CHALINOLOBUS MORIO (Chocolate Bat).

CHALINOLOBUS GOULDI (Gould's Bat).

Family EMBALLONURIDÆ.

Genus NYCTONOMUS.

NYCTONOMUS PLICATUS (Plicated Bat).

Order CARNIVORA.

Sub-order *Pinnipeda*.

Family PHOCIDÆ.

Genus OGMORHINUS.

OGMORHINUS LEPTONYX (Sea Leopard).

Family OTARIIDÆ.

Genus EUTARIA.

EUTARIA CINEREA (Sea Bear or Fur Seal).

Order RODENTIA.

Sub-order *Simplicidentata*.

Family MURIDÆ.

Genus HYDROMYS.

HYDROMYS CHRYSOGASTER (Water Rat).

Genus EPIMYS.

EPIMYS FUSCIPES (Dusky-footed Rat).

EPIMYS VELUTINUS (Velvet-furred Rat).

Genus PSEUDOMYS.

PSEUDOMYS HIGGINSI (Short-tailed Mouse).

Genus MASTACOMYS.

MASTACOMYS FUSCUS (Broad-toothed Rat).

Order CETACEA.

Sub-order *Odontoceti*.

Family P H Y S E T E R I D Æ.

Genus PHYSETER.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS (Sperm Whale).

Genus KOGIA.

KOGIA BREVICEPS (Short-headed Sperm Whale).

Genus HYPEROODON.

HYPEROODON, SP.

Genus MESOPLONDON.

MESOPLONDON LAYARDI.

MESOPLONDON GRAYI.

Family D E L P H I N I D Æ.

Genus ORCA.

ORCA GLADIATOR (Killer).

Genus PSEUDORCA.

PSEUDORCA CRASSIDENS (Tas. Killer).

Genus GLOBICEPHALUS.

GLOBICEPHALUS MELAS (Pilot Whale).

Genus DELPHINUS.

DELPHINUS DELPHIS (Dolphin).

Genus TURSIOPS.

TURSIOPS TURSIO (CATALANIA), (Southern Dolphin).

Genus LAGENORHYNCHUS.

LAGENORHYNCHUS SP. (Dolphin).

Sub-order *Mystaceti*.

Family B A L Æ N I D Æ.

Genus BALÆNA.

BALÆNA AUSTRALIS (Southern Right Whale).

Genus NEOBALÆNA.

NEOBALÆNA MARGINATA (Pigmy Right Whale).

Genus MEGAPTERA.

MEGAPTERA BOOPS (Hump-back Whale).

Genus BALÆNOPTERA.

BALÆNOPTERA HUTTONI (Sulphur-bottom Whale).

Sub-class II. *MARSUPIALIA*.

Order MARSUPIALIA.

Sub-order I. *Diprotodontia*.

Family MACROPODIDÆ.

Genus MACRUPUS.

MACRUPUS GIGANTEUS VAR. FULIGINOSUS (Forester Kangaroo).

MACRUPUS RUFICOLLIS VAR. BENNETTII (Bennett's Wallaby).

MACRUPUS BILLARDIERI (Rufous Wallaby).

Genus BETTONGIA.

BETTONGIA CUNICULUS (Tas. Bettong).

Genus POTOROUS.

POTOROUS TRIDACTYLUS (APICALIS), (Rat Kangaroo).

Family PHALANGERIDÆ.

Genus DROMICIA.

DROMICIA LEPIDA (Lesser Dormouse-Phalanger).

DROMICIA NANA (Dormouse-Phalanger).

Genus PETAURUS.

PETAURUS BREVICEPS (Lesser Flying-Phalanger).

Genus PSEUDOCHIRUS.

PSEUDOCHIRUS COOKI (Ring-tailed-Phalanger).

Genus TRICHOSURUS.

TRICHOSURUS VULPECULA VAR. FULIGINOSUS (Tasmanian-Phalanger).

Family PHASCOLOMYIDÆ.

Genus PHASCOLOMYS.

PHASCOLOMYS URSINUS VAR. TASMANENSIS (Tas. Wombat).

Sub-order II. *Polyprotodontia*.

Family PERAMELIDÆ.

Genus PERAMELES.

PERAMELES OBESULA (Short-nosed Bandicoot).

PERAMELES GUNNI (Tas. Striped Bandicoot).

Family DASYURIDÆ.

Genus THYLACINUS.

THYLACINUS CYNOCEPHALUS (Tas. Marsupial Wolf), ("Tiger").

Genus SARCOPHILUS.

SARCOPHILUS URSINUS (Tas. Devil).

Genus *DASYURUS*.*DASYURUS MACULATUS* (Tiger Cat).*DASYURUS VIVERRINUS* (Native Cat).Genus *PHASCOLOGALE*.*PHASCOLOGALE SWAINSONI* (Swainson's Pouched Mouse).*PHASCOLOGALE MINIMA* (Little Pouched Mouse).Genus *SMINTHOPSIS*.*SMINTHOPSIS LEUCOPUS* (White-footed Pouched Mouse).Sub-class III. *MONOTREMATA*.Order *MONOTREMATA*.Family *ORNITHORHYNCHIDÆ*.Genus *ORNITHORHYNCHUS*.*ORNITHORHYNCHUS ANATINUS* (Platypus).Family *ECHIDNIDÆ*.Genus *ECHIDNA*.*ECHIDNA ACULEATA* VAR. *SETOSA* (Hairy Echidna),
("Porcupine Anteater").Sub-class I. *PLACENTALIA*.Order *CHIROPTERA*.

Six species are recorded from Tasmania, but not much attention has been paid to them. All are Insect-eating Bats (*Microchiroptera*). Five species belong to the family *Vespertilionidæ*, and the sixth to family *Emballonuridæ*.

NYCTOPHILUS TIMORIENSIS, Geof.,

Australian Long-eared Bat.

Nyctophilus timoriensis, Lucas and Le Souëf, An. Aus., p. 44 (1909);

Gould, Mamm. Aust., vol. 3, pl. 39 (1863);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 87 (1892);

Nyctophilus geoffroyi, Gould, Mamm. Aust., vol. 3, pl. 37 (1863).*Nyctophilus unicolor*, Gould, Mamm. Aust., vol. 3, pl. 38 (1863).

Krefft, notes faun. Tas., p. 93 (1865).

Nyctophilus timoriensis, Dobson, Cat. Chir. B. Mus., p. 172 and 553 (1878), who also gives the following synonymy:—

Vespertilio timoriensis, Geoffroy, An. du Muséum, viii., p. 200 (1806); Temminck, Monogr. Mammal., ii., p. 253 (1835-41). *Barbastellus pacificus*, Gray, Zoolog. Misc., 1831, p. 38. *Nyctophilus geoffroyi*, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc., xiii., p. 73 (1822); Temminck, l.c.p. 47, pl. 34; Wagn., Suppl. Schreb. Säugeth., v., p. 649 (1855). *Nyctophilus geoffroyi*, timoriensis, gouldi, unicolor, Tomes, P.Z.S., 1858, pp. 29-37.

This species also occurs in Australia and the adjacent islands, reaching as far as Fiji. Head and body about two inches, but the size varies greatly, as also does the fur, which may be either dark or light brown. The ears are longer than the head.

VESPERUGO PUMILUS, Gray.

Little Bat.

Vesperugo pumilus, Lucas and Le Souëf, An. Aus. p. 44 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 88 (1892).

Scotophilus pumilus, Gould, Mamm. Aust. Vol. III., pl. 46 (1863).

Vesperugo pumilus, Dobson, Cat. Chirop. B. Mus., p. 201 (1878), who also gives the following synonymy:—

Scotophilus pumilus, Gray, Append. Grey's Austr. Journ., p. 406.

Type in British Museum.

This species also occurs on the mainland. The head and body are about one and a half inch long. Fur both above and below, black.

VESPERUGO KREFFTHI, Peters.

*Krefft's Bat.

Vesperugo krefftii, Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust. p. 45 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 89 (1902).

Vespertilio tasmaniensis, Gould, Mamm. Aust. Vol. III., pl. 48 (1863);

Krefft, notes fauna, Tas., p. 93 (1865).

Vesperugo krefftii, Dobson, Cat. Chirop. B. Mus. p. 232 (1878), who gives the following synonymy:—

Noctulinia tasmanensis, Gray, List of Mammal. Brit. Mus., p. 194 (not described) (1843). *Vesperugo krefftii*, Peters, MB. Akad. Berl., 1869, p. 404.

Type in British Museum.

This species, which also occurs in N.S.W., measures almost two and a half inches over head and body. The fur above is dark reddish-brown, the under surface being paler.

CHALINOLOBUS MORIO, Gray.

Chocolate Bat.

Chalinolobus morio, Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 45 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 90 (1892);

Scotophilus morio, Gould, Mam. Aust. Vol. III., pl. 41 (1863).

Chalinolobus tuberculatus, Dobson, Cat. Chirop. B. Mus., p. 248 (1878), who also gives the following synonymy:—

Vespertilio tuberculatus, Foster, Descrip. Animal. in itinere ad maris Australis Terras per annos 1772-74, &c., p. 62 (1844), ed. Lichtenstein. *Scotophilus morio* (in part), Gray, App. Grey's Narrat. Two Exped., p. 405 (1841). *Scotophilus tuberculatus*, Tomes, P.Z.S., 1857, p. 135, pl. liii. (bad); Hut-
ton, Trans. New Zealand Institute, iv., p. 185 (1871).
? *Scotophilus microdon*, Tomes, P.Z.S., 1859, p. 68. *Chalino-
lobus tuberculatus*, Peters, M.B. Akad. Berl., 1866, p. 679,
and 1867, p. 480 (note); Dobson, P.Z.S., 1875, p. 383.

This species also occurs over the whole of Eastern Australia and New Zealand. The head and body measure about one and four-fifths of an inch. Fur above, very dark brown, under surface paler.

CHALINOLOBUS GOULDI, Gray.

Gould's Bat.

Chalinolobus gouldi, Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 45 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 91 (1892).

Scotophilus gouldi, Gould, Mamm. Aust. Vol. III., pl. 40 (1863).

Chalinolobus gouldi, Dobson, Cat. Chirop. Br. Mus. (1878), who also gives the following synonymy:—

Scotophilus gouldii, Gray, Appendix to Grey's Journ. of two Expeditions of Discovery in Australia, p. 405. *Chalino-
lobus gouldii*, Dobson, P.Z.S., 1875, p. 383.

This species occurs over Eastern and South-Eastern Australia also. Head and body measure about two and a half inches. The fur on head, neck and shoulders is black, tinged rufous, back yellowish brown, under surface reddish to yellowish white.

NYCTONOMUS PLICATUS, Buch.-Ham.

Plicated Bat.

Nyctonomus plicatus, Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 49 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 98 (1892).

Nyctonomus plicatus, Dobson, Cat. Chirop. B. Mus. (1878), p. 425, who also gives the following synonymy:—

Vespertilio plicatus, Buchanan-Hamilton, Trans. Linn. Soc., v., p. 261, fig. (1800). *Nyctinomus bengalensis*, Geoffroy, Deser. de l'Égypte, ii., p. 130 (1812). *Nyctinomus tenuis et dilatatus*, Horsfield, Zoolog. Research in Java (1825); Cantor, J.A.S.B. xv., p. 179. *Dysopes murinus*, Gray, Illustr. Ind. Zool. (figured), 1830. *Dysopes plicatus*, Temminck, Monogr. Mammal., i., p. 223 (1835-41). *Dysopes tenuis*, Temminck, l.c.p. 228. *Nyctinomus plicatus*, Jerdon, Mammals of India, p. 33 (1867); Dobson, J.A.S.B., 1874, p. 143; Monogr., Asiat. Chirop., p. 182 (1876), P.Z.S., 1876, p. 721.

Type in British Museum.

This species is also met with on the mainland through the islands to India. The head and body measure about two and three-quarter inches. The ears are united in front by a low band. Fur very soft and dense. Above smoky black, below paler.

Order CARNIVORA.

Concerning this order there is great need for further research. The Sea Leopard (*O. leptonyx*) is a fairly frequent visitor to the shores of Southern Tasmania, and occasionally a specimen of another species of Antarctic seal may wander so far from the Southern ice pack as to reach Tasmania. Of the "Sea Lions" and "Sea Bears" many species have been described—apparently on slender evidence. To work out the synonymy is an almost impossible task. There is very little material for research available at present, and I am greatly indebted to Mr. H. H. Scott of the Victorian Museum for information and specimens for examination. The synonymy of the scientific terms is confused but that of the vernacular designations is doubly so, mainly on account of the loose manner in which the terms "Sea Bear" and "Sea Lion" have been used.

Some writers have paid considerable attention to the teeth of the seals, as an index to species, but, as Mr. Scott

has pointed out, the teeth vary greatly in the same species, not only on account of age and sex but on account of the type of food that the animal has been forced to make use of. I have just examined a series of specimens that amply demonstrate this. Space will not permit the matter being fully discussed in the present instance, but on the material at present available I propose to credit Tasmania with one member of the Otariidæ, as it appears probable that the few survivors (of a once beautiful species) (1) that exist around the shores of Tasmania may be grouped under the one head. (2) But even now a further difficulty exists, and that is to choose one designation from many that might be attached to this species. After investigating the question as far as the material available permitted I have resolved to adopt the designation *Eutaria cinerea*.

Seals are still to be met with in Bass Straits, and I know of several isolated rocks on the Southern and Eastern Coasts where seals can usually be seen. I hope at a future date to obtain specimens for examination.

OGMORHINUS LEPTONYX, Blain.

Sea Leopard.

Ogmorhinus leptonyx, L. & Le S., An. Aust., p. 20 (1909);
Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 129
(1892).

Stenorhynchus leptonyx, Voy. Ereb. & Terr. Zoolog. Mamm.
Vol. I., p. 6;

Gould, Mamm. Aust. Vol. III.,
pl. 50;

Kreff, notes Faun. Tas., p. 93;

McCoy, Prod. Zoo. Vic., pl. 21;

Gray, Hand-list of Seals, etc., p.
11;

Gray, Cat. Seals and Whales,
Brit. Mus., p. 16 (1866), who also gives the following
synonymy:—

Phoca leptonyx, Blain, Journ. Phys., xci., 288, 1820;
Desm., Mamm. 247, from Home's specimen; Cur. Oss. Foss.,
v., 208, t. 18, f. 2; Gray, Griffith's A.K.V. 178; Blain, Osteogr.
Phoca, t.i. & t.a.f., skull (Mus. Paris); F. Cuvier, Dent's des
Mamm. 118, t. 38a. Seal from New Georgia, Home, Phib.
Trans., 1822, 240, t. 29, skull. *Phoque quatrième*, Blain, in
Desm. Mamm. 243, note; see Cur. Oss. Foss., v., 207.
Stenorhynchus leptonyx, F. Cuv., Dict. Sc. Nat., xxxix., 549,
t. 44; Mem. Mus., xi., 190, t. 13, f. 1; Dent's des Mamm.

(1) The "innumerable legions" of Péron.

(2) As against this see Flinders' Voyage Terr. Aust. Intro.

118, t. 38a; Nilsson, Wiegman. Arch. vii., 307; Skand., Fauna, t.; Gray, Zool. Erebus & Terror, Mamm., t. 3 (Animal), t. 4 (skull); Cat. Osteol. Spec. B.M. 31; Cat. Seals B.M. 13; Blain, Osteogr. Phoca, t. 5, f. 9 (teeth and skull); Owen, Ann. N.H., xiii., 417. *Phoca homei*, Lesson, Dict. Class. H.N., xiii., 417. *Phoca* (*Stenorhynche*) *leptonyx*, Blain; Pucheran, Dumont d'Urville, Zool., t. 9. The Small Nailed Seal, Hamilton, Nat. Lib., 180. t. 11 (rails too large). *Stenorhynchus*, aux petits ongles, Hombr. & Jaeg., Voy. à Pole Sud, t. 9. Sea Leopard of the Whalers. Sea Bear of New Zealand, knot in letter. *Phoca ursina*, or Sea Bear, Pollach, New Zealand.

The usual growth is about eight feet, but some specimens reach twelve feet. The sexes do not differ greatly in size. The colour of the upper surface is ashy grey, with lighter patches and dark spots. This seal inhabits the pack ice of the Antarctic Ocean, but frequently visits the shores of Tasmania. It sometimes comes up the Derwent as far as Hobart, and one specimen, now in the Tasmanian Museum, was captured at the Hobart Wharf.

EUTARIA CINEREA.

Australian Fur-seal ("Sea Bear").

References:—McCoy, Prod. Zoo. Vic. Vol. I., pls. 31 & 71.
Gray, Hand-list Seals, p. 34.

The adult males of this species grow up to eight feet, but the females are smaller. The upper surface is dark brown, the under surface chestnut. The colour, however, varies considerably, and in some instances the fur is almost grey. Considerable research is needed to determine the exact position of this species. The synonymy is very involved.

Order RODENTIA.

The representation of this order is one of doubt. Four valid species are recognised, but in 1882 and 1883 Messrs. Higgins and Petterd described in the Papers and Proceedings of the Roy. Soc. of Tas. no less than eight new species, as follow:—

1. *Mus griseo-cæruleus* (Blue Rat).
2. „ *leucopus* (Short-tailed Rat).
3. „ *variabilis* (Swan's Rat).
4. „ *simsoni* (Simson's Rat).
5. „ *pachyurus* (Thick-tailed Rat).
6. „ *castaneus* (Chestnut-coloured Rat).
7. „ *tamarensis* (Tas. Water Rat).
8. „ *tetragonurus* (Quadrangular-tailed Rat).

I am indebted to Mr. H. H. Scott for particulars concerning these. Mr. Scott informs me that, working direct

with Mr. Oldfield Thomas, of the British Museum, he proved that *Mus griseo-cæruleus*, *M. variabilis*, and *M. castaneus* were synonymous with *M. rattus*. Mr. Scott also states that the late Mr. Petterd told him that the type specimens of these species were not preserved. Under these circumstances, and taking into account the fact that Messrs. Higgins and Petterd relied on mere external appearances on which to found species, I cannot see my way to include any of the foregoing except *M. leucopus* (now *P. higginsi*) which has been recognised by Mr. Oldfield Thomas. It is also included in the recently issued list of Australasian Muridæ by Mr. Heber Longman, of the Queensland Museum (3). *M. tetragonus* (*petterdi*) may also prove to be a valid species, but I have not yet been able to secure specimens. Mr. Thomas states (4) that there is in the British Museum specimens of a rat closely allied to if not identical with *Mus lincolnotus*, Gould (5).

HYDROMYS CHRYSOGASTER, Geof.

The Water Rat.

- Hydromys chrysogaster*, Longman, Mem. Qld. Mus. Vol. V., p. 25 (1916);
 Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 23 (1909);
 Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 101 (1892);
 Krefft, P. & P. Roy. Soc. Tas. (1868).

The water rat is fairly common in many localities. Length up to twenty inches. The coloration varies, but the head and back are usually black, sides of face and body and the whole of the under surface orange to greyish white. This rat is sometimes referred to as the "Musk Rat," but the term is quite misleading. The origin error arose through some of the first skins that were sent home to England being packed with skins of the Musk Duck (*B. lobata*) and as a result they inherited a distinct musky odour.

EPIMYS FUSCIPES, Waterh.

Dusky-footed Rat.

- Epimys fuscipes*, Longman, Mem. Qld. Mus. Vol. V., p. 28 (1916);
 Thomas, Ann. Mag. N.H., vi. 605 (1910).

(3) Longman, List of Australasian and Austro-Pacific Muridæ, Vol. v., Mem. Qld. Mus. 1916.

(4) Thomas, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. p. 415, 1882.

(5) Gould, Mamm. Austr., Vol. iii., pl. xviii., 1865.

Mus fuscipes, Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 104 (1892).

Size up to six and a half inches (head and body). Tail equal in length to body. Colour of upper surface blackish brown, under surface greyish white. Feet dusky brown, tail blackish.

EPIMYS VELUTINUS, Thos.

Velvet-furred Rat.

Epimys velutinus, Longman, Mem. Qld. Mus. Vol. V., p. 30 (1916);

Thomas, Ann. Mag. N.H., vi., p. 605 (1910).

Mus velutinus, Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 106 (1892);
Thomas, Ann. Mag. N.H., p. 415, ix. (1882).

Size up to six and a half inches, tail four inches. Fur very long and velvety. General colour grey, Ears, feet and tail brown.

PSEUDOMYS HIGGINSI, Troues.

Short-tailed Mouse.

Pseudomys higginsii, Longman, Mem. Qld. Mus., p. 31 (1916);

Thomas, Ann. Mag. N.H., vi., p. 606 (1910).

Mus leucopus, Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 111 (1892);
Higg. & Pett., P. and P. Roy. Soc. Tas. (1882).

Size five and three-quarter inches, tail three and three-quarters. Fur long, soft, dark brown, paler at sides, passing into ashy grey on under surfaces. Fore and hind feet white.

MASTACOMYS FUSCUS, Thos.

Tas. Broad-toothed Rat.

Mastacomys fuscus, Longman, Mem. Qld. Mus. Vol. V., p. 39 (1916);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mam., p. 120 (1892);

Thomas, Ann. Mag. N.H., ix., p. 413 (1882).

Size up to three and three-fifths inches. Tail three and three-quarter. General colour dark greyish brown. Molars remarkably broad and heavy.

Order CETACEA.

The members of this order are cosmopolitan in many cases. Very little is known concerning the habits and characteristics of some of the species. The following are found in Tasmanian seas, but it cannot be considered a complete list.

Fam. BALÆNIDÆ.

BALÆNA AUSTRALIS, Des.

Southern Right Whale.

Balæna australis, Lucas and Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 53 (1909).

Eubalæna australis, Gray, Cat. Wh. Brit. Mus., p. 91 (1865).

NEOBALÆNA MARGINATA, Gray.

Pigmy Right Whale.

Neobalæna marginata, L. & Le S., An. Aust., p. 53 (1909).

Balæna marginata, Gray, Cat. Wh. Brit. Mus., p. 90 (1865).

MEGAPTERA BOOPS, Fab.

Hump-back Whale.

Megaptera boops, L. & Le S., An. Aust., p. 53 (1909).

Megaptera longirians, Gray, Cat. Wh. Brit. Mus., p. 119 (1865).

BALÆNOPTERA HUTTONI, Gray.

Sulphur-bottom Whale.

Balænoptera huttoni, L. & Le S., An. Aust., p. 54 (1909).

Balænoptera sp., Gray, Cat. Wh. Brit. Mus., p. 186 (1865).

Fam. PHYSETERIDÆ.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS, Linn.

Sperm Whale or Cacholot.

Physeter macrocephalus, L. & Le S., An. Aust., p. 55 (1909).

Catodon macrocephalus, Gray, Cat. Wh. Brit. Mus., p. 202 (1865).

Catodon australis, Gray, Cat. Wh. Brit. Mus., p. 206 (1865).

KOGIA BRENICEPS, Blain.

Short-headed Sperm Whale.

Kogia breniceps, L. & Le S., An. Aust., p. 56 (1909);

Gray, Cat. Wh. Brit. Mus., p. 217 (1865).

HYPEROODON, Sp. (6)

MESOPLODON LAYARDI.

MESOPLODON GRAYI.

Refs.: Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mammals, pp. 70 and 71.
L. and Le S., An. Aust., p. 57.

Whales of the Genus *Mesoplodon*—and also *Hyperoodon*—certainly visit our shores, at rare intervals. Owing to the need for a sound taxonomic revision of the genera and species of Ziphoid whales the inclusion of the above species in this list should be regarded as a provisional arrangement only.

Fam. DELPHINIDÆ.

ORCA GLADIATOR, Bonn.

Killer Whale.

Orca gladiator, L. and Le S., An. Aust., p. 58 (1909);
Gray, Cat. Wh. Brit. Mus., p. 279 (1865).

PSEUDORCA CRASSIDENS, Owen.

Tasmanian Killer.

Pseudorca crassidens, L. & Le S., An. Aust., p. 58 (1909);
Gray, Cat. Wh. Brit. Mus., p. 290
(1865).

GLOBICEPHALUS MELAS, Traill.

Pilot Whale.

Globicephalus melas, L. & Le S., An. Aust., p. 59 (1909).
Globiocephalus intermedius, Gray, Cat. Wh. Brit. Mus., p.
318 (1865).

DELPHINUS DELPHIS, Linn.

The Dolphin.

Delphinus delphis, L. & Le S., An. Aust., p. 59 (1909);
Gray, Cat. Wh. Brit. Mus., p. 242/396
(1865).

TURSIOPS TURSIO (CATALANIA), Gray.

Dolphin (Southern).

Tursiops catalania, L. & Le S., An. Aust., p. 60 (1909);
Gray, Cat. Wh. Brit. Mus., p. 262
(1865).

Mr. Scott, who has paid some attention to this species, considers that *T. tursio* = *T. catalania*.

(6) There is in the Tasmanian Museum, a skull labelled *Epidon chathamensis*, which was obtained from Port Arthur in 1868. Detailed investigation will probably prove this to belong to a representative of the genus *Hyperoodon*.

LAGENORHYNCHUS, Sp.

This species is included on the authority of Mr. H. H. Scott, who writes from Launceston. "There is another dolphin which appears in our river, at very, very rare intervals, so cannot say too much about it, although I am always on the lookout to get a second for structural and taxonomic purposes. From external data I call it '*Lagenorhynchus cruciger*.' I feel sure it will so work out. The genus is practically certain."

Sub-class II. MARSUPIALIA.

Order MARSUPIALIA.

Under this order are grouped the Families *Macropodidae*, *Phalangeridae*, *Phascologyidae*, *Dasyuridae*, and *Peramelidae*. The first is represented by six species. Of *Phalangeridae* six species also occur, while *P. ursinus* is the sole representative of the *Phascologyidae*. *Dasyuridae* is represented by seven species, while *P. gunni* and *P. obesula* are the only representatives of the *Peramelidae*.

MACRUPUS GIGANTEUS, var. FULIGINOSUS, Des.

Tasmanian Great or Forester Kangaroo.

Macropus giganteus, var. *fuliginosus*, Br. As. Ad. Sc., p. 49 (1914).

Macropus giganteus, Tas., var., Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 90 (1909).

Macropus giganteus, var. *fuliginosus*, Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 59 (1892).

Macropus giganteus & *M. major*, Pict. Mus. An. Nat. Vol. I., p. 18, pls. 76-79.

Macropus major, West, Hist. Tas. Vol. I., p. 325 (1852).

Macropus giganteus, var. *fuliginosus*, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 19 (1888), who also gives the following synonymy:—

Kangurus fuliginosus, Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (2), xvii., p. 35, pl. xxii., fig. 1 (1817); id., Mamm., i., p. 273 (1820); Geoff., Dict. Class d'H.N. ix., p. 109 (1826); Gray, Griff. Cuv. An. K., v., p. 202 (1827); Gerv., Hist. Nat. Mamm., ii., p. 270 (1855). *Macropus fuliginosus*, Less., Man. Mamm., p. 225 (1827); Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 281 (1829); Less., H.N. Mamm. (Compl. Buff.), v., p. 377 (1833); Waterh., Jard. Nat. Libr., Mamm., xi., p. 200 (1841); Gray, Grey's Austr., App. ii., p. 402 (1841); Gould, Mon. Macr., pl. xvi. (animal) (1842); Less., N. Tabl. R.A., Mamm., p. 194 (1842); Gray, List. Mamm. B.M., p. 88 (1843); Gould, Mamm. Austr., ii., pl. v. (animal) (1858); Krefft, Mamm. Austr. text to pl. x., p. 1

(1871). *Halmaturus fuliginosus*, Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 109 (1843); Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 546 (1844).

Type specimen in Paris Museum.

This species is now almost extinct, only a few carefully guarded specimens being left of this once plentiful species. The general colour is brownish grey, under surface white. Head and body about sixty inches, tail thirty-six inches long.

MACRUPUS RUFICOLLIS, var. *BENNETTI*, Waterh.

Bennett's Wallaby.

Macropus ruficollis, var. *bennettii*, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Hbk., p. (1914).

Macropus bennettii, Smith, Nat. Tas., p. 85 (1909).

Macropus ruficollis, Tas. var. *Bennett's Wallaby*, Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 85 (1909).

Macropus ruficollis, var. *bennettii*, Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 56 (1892).

Macropus (Halmaturus) bennettii, West Hist. Tas. Vol. I., p. 327 (1852).

Macropus ruficollis, var. *bennettii*, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 34 (1888), who also gives the following synonymy.—

?*Macropus albus*, Gray, Spic. Zool., ii., p. 10 (1830); Waterh., Jard. Nat. Libr., Mamm., xi., p. 214 (1841). ?*Halmaturus albus*, Gray, Charlesw. Mag. N.H., i., p. 583 (1837). *Macropus bennettii*, Waterh., P.Z.S., 1837, p. 103; id., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Z.S., p. 66 (1838); id., Jard. Nat. Libr., Mamm., xi., p. 211 (1841); Owen, Tr. Z.S., ii., p. 383, pl. lxxi. (palate & teeth) (1841); Gulliver, P.Z.S., 1841, p. 50, et 1842, pp. 64-70; Less., N. Tabl. R.A., Mamm., p. 194 (1842); Owen, Cat. Ost. Mus. Coll. Surg., i., p. 324 (1853); Gieb., Odontogr., p. 43, pl. xix., fig. 16a (incisors) (1855); Schleg., Dierk., i., p. 142 (1857); Gieb., Bronn's Kl. U. Ordn. vi., Abth. v. pl. xlvii., fig. 21 (9) (incisors) (1876); Flow. & Gars., Cat. Ost. Coll. Surg., ii., p. 711 (1884). *Halmaturus ualabatus*, Gray, Charlesw. Mag. N.H., i., p. 583 (1837) (nec Less.). *Macropus (Halmaturus) fruticus*, Og., Ann. Mag. N.H., i., p. 219 (1838). *Halmaturus bennettii*, Gould, Mon. Macrop. pl. vii. (animal) (1841); Gray, Grey's Aust., App. ii., p. 402 (1841); id., List Mamm. B.M., p. 89 (1843); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 115 (1843), v., p. 317 (1855); Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 550 (1844); Gould, Mamm. Austr., ii., pls. xvi., xvii. (animal) (1856); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 125 (1862); Blyth, Cat. Mamm. Mus. As. Soc., p. 184 (1863); Peters, P.Z.S., 1867, p. 953; Krefft, Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1868); id., Austr. vert., p. 10 (1871); Gieb., Bronn's Kl. U. Ordn. vi., Abth. v., pl. xxi., figs 8-10 (skull) (1874); Schmidt, P.Z.S., 1880, p. 305; Higg. & Pett., P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., 1883, p. 196; Jent., Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus., p. 319 (1887). *Halmaturus fruticus*, Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 118 (1843). *Halmaturus leptonyx*, Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 116

(1843); Schinz. Syn. Mamm., i., p. 554 (1844). *Macropus* (*Halmaturus*) *ruficollis*, var. *bennetti*, Waterh., N.H. Mamm., i., p. 130, pl. v., fig. 9 (incisors) (1846).

Type specimen unknown.

The Tasmanian form of *M. ruficollis* is generally referred to as the "Kangaroo" by the country dweller. The name wallaby being specifically reserved for *M. billardieri*. General colour fawn grey. Back of neck and rump bright rufous. Under surface greyish white. Head and body forty-four inches, tail thirty inches long. These dimensions vary. This species is now becoming rare in many districts owing to the inroads of the "Trappers." This species is being preserved in the recently (1917) formed National Park, where it is hoped its numbers will increase.

MACROPUS BILLARDIERI, Des.

The Rufous-bellied Wallaby.

Macropus billardieri, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Hbk., p. 49 (1914);
Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 82
(1909);

Smith, Nat. Tas., p. 85 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 51
(1892).

Macropus (*Halmaturus*) *billardieri*, West, Hist. Tas. Vol.
I., p. 327 (1852).

Macropus billardieri, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p.
53 (1888), who gives the following synonymy:—

Kangurus billardieri, Desm., Mamm. (Supp.), ii., p. 542
(1822); Geoff., Dict. Class d'H.N. ix., p. 111 (1826); Gray,
Griff, Cur. An. K., v., p. 203 (1827). *Macropus billardieri*,
Less., Man. Mamm., p. 227 (1827); Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 283
(1829); Less., N.H. Mamm. (Compl. Buff.), v., p. 378 (1836);
Waterh., Jard. Nat. Libr., Mamm., xi., p. 227 (1841); Owen,
Cat. Ost. Mus. Coll. Surg., i., p. 325 (1853); Gerv., H.N.
Mamm., ii., p. 270 (fig. of skeleton) (1855); Gieb., Odontogr.,
p. 43, pl. xix., fig. 16c. (incisors) (1855); id., Säug., p. 682
(1859); Flow. & Gars., Cat. Ost. Coll. Surg., ii., p. 713 (1844).
Halmaturus (*Thylogale*) *tasmanei*, Gray, Ann. Mag. N.H., i.,
p. 108 (1838). *Macropus rufiventer*, Ogilb., P.Z.S., 1838, p.
23; Waterh., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Z.S., p. 67 (1838); Owen, Tr.
Z.S., ii., p. 327 (1841). *Macropus* (*Halmaturus*) *rufiventer*,
Ogilb., Ann. Mag. N.H., i., p. 220 (1838). *Halmaturus* *bu-*
llardieri, Gould, Mon. Macrop. pl. x. (Animal) (1841); Gray,
Grey's Austr., App. ii., p. 403 (1841); Less., N. Tabl. R.A.,
Mamm., p. 194 (1842); Gray, List. Mamm. B.M., p. 90 (1843);
Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 128 (1843) v., p. 325 (1855);
Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 556 (1884); Gould, Mamm., ii, pls.
xxxv., xxxvi. (animal) (1860); Gerrard, Cat. Bores Mamm.
R.M., p. 126 (1862); Plvth, Cat. Mamm. Mus. As. Soc., p. 185
(1863); Lucae, Zool. Gart., viii., pp. 418-471 (anat.) (1867);
Krefft, P.Z.S., 1868, p. 2; id., Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1868);

id., Austr. Vert., p. 10 (1871); Higg. & Pett., P.R. Soc. Tasm., 1883, p. 196; Selat., List An. Zool. Soc. (8), p. 205 (1883); Jent., Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus., p. 320 (1887). *Halmaturus rufiventer*, Less., N. Tabl. R.A. Mamm., p. 194 (1842); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 120 (1843). *Halmaturus brachytarsus*, Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 121 (1843). *Macropus* (*Halmaturus*) *billardieri*, Waterh., N.H., Mamm., i., p. 159, pl. v., fig. 11 (incisors) (1846); Gunn, P.R. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 87 (1852). *Halmaturus brachyurus*, Owen, Phil. Trans., 1874, p. 787, pl. lxxvii., fig. 1 (lower view of skull) (nec Quoy & Gaim.).

Type specimen in Paris Museum.

An inhabitant of the scrub, this species is stout in build. The fur is soft and thick, that of the body being greyish-brown. The under surface is tinged with rufous. Head and body measure about twenty-seven inches and the tail fifteen inches long. Owing to the advance of settlement this species is gradually becoming rarer.

BETTONGIA CUNICULUS, Ogil.

Tasmanian Bettong.

Bettongia cuniculus, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 49 (1914); Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 66 (1909);

Smith, Nat. Tas., p. 85 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 41 (1892).

Hypsiprymnus cuniculus, West's Hist. Tas. Vol. I., p. 325 (1852).

Bettongia cuniculus, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 106 (1888), who gives the following synonymy:—

Bettongia setosa, Gray, Charlesw. Mag. N.H., i., p. 584 (1837) (nec Ogilb.); id., Grey's Aust., App. ii., p. 403 (1841); id., List Mamm. B.M., p. 93 (1843). *Hypsiprymnus cuniculus*, Ogilb., P.Z.S., 1838, p. 63; Waterh., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc., p. 65 (1838); id., Jard. Nat. Libr., Mamm., xi., p. 186 (1841); Wagn. Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 101 (1843), v., p. 291 (1855); Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 543 (1844); Giebl., Odontogr., p. 43, pl. xix., fig. 13 (teeth) (1855); id., Säug., p. 687 (1859); id., Bronn's Kl. U. Ordn. vi., Abth. v., pl. xlvii., fig. 24 (teeth) (1876). *Bettongia cuniculus*, Gould, Mon. Macrop., pl. xxix. (animal) (1842); id., Mamm. Aust., ii., pl. lxiii. (animal) (1854); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 128 (1862); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 47 (1864); id., notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1868); id., Mamm. Austr. text to pl. xi., p. 5 (1871); Higg. & Pett., P.R. Soc. Tasm., 1883, p. 196; Jent., Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus., n. 325 (1887). *Hypsiprymnus* (*Bettongia*) *cuniculus*, Waterh., N.H. Mamm., i., p. 200 (1846); Gunn, P.R. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 86 (1852).

Type specimen in the British Museum.

The remarkable distinction of the Bettong is its more or less prehensile tail. It is the only terrestrial animal

that has a tail formed for grasping. It makes use of its tail in order to carry grass to form its nest. General colour grey, under surface white. Head and body measure about eighteen inches and the tail about fifteen inches long.

POTOROUS TRIDACTYLUS (APICALIS).

Common Rat-Kangaroo.

Potorous tridactylus, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 49 (1914);

Lucas & Le Souëf, An. of Aust., p. 64 (1909).

Bettongia tridactylus, Smith, Nat. Tas., p. 85 (1909) (Ogilby Cat. Mamm., p. 40).

Hypsiprymnus murinus, West's Hist. of Tas. Vol. I., p. 325 (1852);

Pict., Mus. An. Nat., p. 18 & pls. 80-82 (An., teeth and skull).

Potorous tridactylus, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 117, who gives the following synonymy:—

Kangaroo Rat, Phillip, Voy. Botany Bay, p. 277, pl. xlvii. (animal) (1789). Poto-roo, White, Journ. Voy. N.S.W., p. 286, pl. ix. (animal) (1790); Vicq-d'Azvr, Syst. Anat. Quadr. (Encycl. Méth.), ii., p. 545 (1792). *Didelphis tridactyla*, Kerr, Linn. An. K., p. 198 (1792); Turt., Linn. S.N., i., p. 67 (1806). *Didelphis potoru*, Meyer, Syst. Uebers. Zool. Entd., p. 13 (1793). Yerboa potoru, Bechst., Syst. Uebers. Vierf. Thiere, ii., pp. 356 & 686 (1800). *Didelphis murina*, Cuv., Tabl. Elem., p. 126 (1789) (nec Linn.); Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (1), xii., p. 385 (1803). *Macropus minor*, Shaw, Gen. Zool., i., pt. 2, p. 513, pl. cxvi. (animal) (1800); Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 280 (1829); G. Cuv., Anat. Comp., ii., pls. 180-182 (myology) (1849); Schleg., Dierent., p. 171 (1872). *Potorous murinus*, Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (1), xxiv., Tabl. Méth., p. 20 (1804); id., op. cit. (2), xxviii., p. 80 (1819); id., Mamm., i., p. 271 (1820); F. Cuv., Dict. Sci. Nat., xliii., p. 155 (1826); Gray, Griff. Cuv. An. K., v., p. 201 (1827); Higg. & Pett., P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., 1883, p. 196. *Kangurus murinus*, Tiedem., Zool., p. 435 (1808). *Hypsiprymnus potoru*, Ill., Prodr. Syst. Mamm., p. 79 (1811). *Kanguru potoro*, G. Fisch., Zoogn., iii., p. 20 (1814). *Hypsiprymnus minor*, G. Cuv., R.A., i., p. 181 (1817); F. Cuv., Dent's Mamm., p. 133, pl. xlii. (teeth) (1825); Gray, Charlesw. Mag. N.H., i., p. 584 (1837); id., Grey's Aust., App., n. 403 (1841); id., List Mamm. B.M., p. 94 (1843); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 130 (1862). *Hypsiprymnus murinus*, Goldf., Handb. Zool., p. 477 (1820); Schinz, Cur. Thier., i., p. 262 (1821); Pand. & D'Alt., Vergl. Osteol. Beutelth., pl. iii. (skeleton & skull) (1828); Burm., Lehrb. Naturg., p. 548 (1830); Ogilb., P.Z.S., 1838, p. 63; Waterh., Jard. Nat. Libr., Mamm., xi., p. 175 (1841); Less., N. Tabl. R.A., Mamm., p. 193 (1842); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 101 (1843); v., p. 297 (1855); Schinz., Syn.

Mamm., i., p. 539 (1844); Desm., Dict. Univ. d'H.N., x., p. 448 (1849); Gould, Mamm. Austr., ii., pl. lxvii. (animal) (1854); Gieb., Säug., p. 689 (1859); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 44 (1864); id., Mamm. Austr. text to pl. xi., p. 5 (1871); Garrod, P.Z.S., 1875, p. 58; Schmidt, P.Z.S., 1880, p. 305; Brehm., Thierl., ii., p. 598, fig. (animal) (1880); Flow. & Gars., Cat. Ost. Coll. Surg., ii., p. 725 (1884); Jent., Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus., p. 324 (1887). *Hypsiprymnus peronii*, Quoy & Gaim. Voy. Uranie, Zool., p. 64 (1824); Less., Man. Mamm., p. 223 (1827); Desm., Dict. Univ. d'H.N., x., p. 449 (1849). *Macropus peronii*, Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 281 (1829). *Hypsiprymnus setosus*, Ogilb., P.Z.S., 1831, p. 149; Less., H.N. Mamm. (Compl. Buff), v., p. 375 (1836); Waterh., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Z.S., p. 65 (1838); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 99 (1843); Gulliver, P.Z.S., 1844, p. 9, 1875, p. 494, pl. lv., fig. 51 (blood-corpusele); Desm., Dict. Univ. d'H.N., x., p. 449 (1849). *Hypsiprymnus myosurus*, Ogilb., P.Z.S., 1838, p. 62; Waterh., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Z.S., p. 65 (1838); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 99 (1843). *Perameles tuckeri*, Gray, Ann. Mag. N.H., v., p. 150 (1840); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 62 (1843); Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 518 (1844). *Hypsiprymnus* (Potorous) *murinus*, Waterh., N.H. Mamm., i., p. 224, pl. viii., figs. 2, 3 (skull) (1846); Gunn, P.R. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 86 (1852). *Hypsiprymnus apicalis*, Gould, Mamm. Austr., pl. lxviii. (animal) (1851); Krefft, Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1868); id., Mamm. Austr., text to plate xi., p. 5 (1871). *Potorus rufus*, Higg. & Pett., P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., 1883, pp. 181, 196.

Type specimen unknown.

The "Kangaroo-rat" also occurs in N.S.W., Vic., and S.A. The general colour of the body is greyish-brown, the under surface being whitish. Head and body measure about sixteen and a half inches, and the tail, which has not a crest, is nine inches long.

DROMICIA NANA, Des.

Common Dormouse-Phalanger.

Dromicia nana, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 51 (1914); Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 108 (1909); Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 36 (1892).

Dromicia nana, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 144 (1888), who gives the following synonymy:—

Phalangista nana. Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (2), xxv., p. 447 (1817); id., Mamm., i., p. 268 (1820); F. Cuv., Dict. Sci. Nat. xxxix., p. 415 (1826); Temm., Mon. Mamm., i., p. 9 (1827); Gray, Griff. Cur. An. K.V., p. 198 (1827); Less., Mon. Mamm., p. 218 (1827); id., Dict. Class d'H.N., xiii., p. 334 (1828); J. B. Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 276 (1829); Less., H.N. Mamm. (Compl. Buff), iv., p. 466 (1830); Waterh., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Z.S., p. 68 (1838); Waterh., Jard. Nat. Libr. Mamm., xi., p. 279, pl. xxvi. (animal) (1841); Less., N. Tabl. R.A., Mamm., p. 188 (1842); Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p.

530 (1844); Gieb., Säug., p. 699 (1859); Gulliver, P.Z.S., 1875, p. 491. *Phalangista gliriformis*, Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc., xvi., p. 121, pls. xiii. and xiv. (animal, feet, etc.) (1828); J. B. Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 383 (1829); Less., H.N. Mamm. (Compl. Buff), iv., p. 467 (1830); id., N. Tabl. R.A. Mamm., p. 188 (1842); Wagn. Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 82 (1843), v., p. 276 (1855); Owen, Odontogr. Atl., pl. c., fig. 3 (skull) (1845). *Dromicia nana*, Gray, Grey's Austr., App. ii., p. 401 (1841); id., List Mamm. B.M., p. 85 (1843); Gerv. H.N. Mamm., ii., p. 275 (1855); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 121 (1862). *Dromicia gliriformis*, Gray, List Mamm. B.M., p. 85 (1843); Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. xxix. (animal) (1845); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 120 (1862); Krefft, Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1868); id., Mamm. Austr. text to pl. vii., p. 3 (1871). *Phalangista (Dromicia) nana*, Waterh., N.H. Mamm., i., p. 309 (1846); Gunn, P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 85 (1852). *Dromicia unicolor*, Krefft, P.Z.S., 1863, p. 49; Gould, Mamm. Austr. (Introd.) i., p. xxvi. (1863); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 42 (1864).

Type in Paris Museum.

Dromicia nana and *D. lepida* are confined to Tasmania. They are not often met with. The common Dormouse-Phalanger has thick and soft fur of a greyish fawn colour, under surface being paler. Head and body measure about four inches.

DROMICIA LEPIDA, Thos.

Tasmanian Lesser Dormouse-Phalanger.

Dromicia lepida, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 51 (1914); Lucas and Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 108 (1909); Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 36 (1892); Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 142 (1888).

Type in British Museum.

The Lesser Dormouse-Phalanger has its fur of a brighter fawn colour on the upper surface than *D. nana*. It measures slightly less than three inches over head and body.

PETAURUS BREVICEPS, Waterh.

Lesser Flying-Phalanger ("Flying Squirrel").

Petaurus breviceps, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 51 (1914); Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 105 (1909); Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 34 (1892).
Petaurus sciureus, West Hist. Tas. Vol. I., 324 (1852); Gunn, P. & P. Roy. Soc. Tas., p. 253 (1851), p. 85 (1852).

Petaurus breviceps, var. *typicus*, Thomas, Cat. M. and M. Brit. Mus., p. 156 (1888), who also gives the following synonymy:—

Petaurus (*Belideus*) *breviceps*, Waterh., P.Z.S., 1838, p. 152; id., Jard. Nat. Libr. Mamm., xi., p. 290, pl. xxix. (animal) (1841); id., N.H., Mamm., i., p. 324 (1846). *Petaurus breviceps*, Gray, Grey's Austr. App. ii., p. 402 (1841); id., List Mamm. B.M., p. 83 (1843); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 90 (1843), v., p. 279 (1855); Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 532 (1844); Gieb., Säug., p. 702 (1859); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 119 (1862); Coll. Zool. Jahib., ii., p. 931 (1887). *Belideus breviceps*, Less., N. Tabl. R.A., Mamm., p. 189 (1842); Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. xxv. (animal) (1849); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 40 (1864); id., Mamm. Austr. text to pl. vii., p. 3 (1871). *Belideus ariel*, Gould, P.Z.S., 1842, p. 11; id., Mamm. Austr., i., pl. xxvii. (animal) (1849); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 41 (1864); id., Mamm. Austr. text to pl. vii., p. 3 (1871). *Petaurus ariel*, Gray, List Mamm. B.M., p. 84 (1843); Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 534 (1844); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp. v., p. 279 (1855); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 119 (1862); Gieb., Z. ges. Nat., xxvii., p. 394 (1866). *Petaurus sciureus*, Gunn (nec Shaw), P. Roy. Soc. Tasm. i., p. 253 (1851). (Introduction into Tas.) *Petaurus* (*Belideus*) *notatus*, Peters, M.B., Ak. Berl. 1859, p. 14. *Belideus notatus*, Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. xxvi. (animal) (1860).

Type in British Museum.

The Flying-Phalanger was introduced into Tasmania from the Mainland in the early thirties of last century. From Launceston as a centre it has spread over the whole island. The fur is very soft, of a pale grey colour on the upper surface and whitish below. Length of head and body seven inches, tail about eight inches.

PSEUDOCHIRUS COOKI, Des.

Tasmanian Ring-tail Phalanger ("Ring-tail Opossum").

Pseudochirus cooki, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 51 (1914); Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 101 (1909);

Smith, Nat. Tas., p. 86 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 29 (1892).

Phalangista, or *Hepoona cooki*, West, Hist. Tas. Vol. I., p. 324 (1852).

Pseudochirus cooki, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 176 (1888), who also gives the following synonymy:—

Opossum, Cook, Third Voyage, i., p. 109, pl. viii. (animal) (1784). *Phalangista cooki*, Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (2), xxv., p. 476 (1817); id., Mamm., i., p. 268 (1820); Schinz, Cur. Thierr., i., p. 258 (1821); Temm., Mon. Mamm., i., p. 7 (1827); Gray, Griff. Cur. An. K., v., p. 198 (1827); Less., Man. Mamm., p. 218 (1827); id., Dict. Class. d'H.N., xiii.,

p. 334 (1828); J. B. Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 277 (1829); Gunn, Ann. Mag. N.H., i., p. 102 (1838); Gray, Ann. Mag. N.H., i., p. 107 (1838); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 78 (1843), v., p. 274 (1855); Owen, Odontogr., Atl., pl. c., fig. 2 (teeth) (1845); Gunn, P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 84 (1852); Gieb., Odontogr., p. 42, pl. xviii., fig. 2 (teeth) (1855); Schleg., Dierent., p. 166 (1872). *Petaurus cooki*, F. Cuv., Dent's Mamm., pp. 129, 253 (1825); id., Dict. Sci. Nat., xxxix., p. 417 (1826). *Trichosurus cooki*, Less., N.H. Mamm. (Compl. Buff.), iv., p. 471, pl. xxviii. (animal) (1830). *Phalangista viverrina*, Ogilb., P.Z.S., 1837, p. 131; Waterh., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Z.S., p. 67 (1838); Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 529 (1844); Hombr. & Jacq., Voy. Pôle Sud, Zool., iii., pp. 31, 33, Atl., pls. xiv. (animal & skull), xv. (animal, albino, and skull) (1845-53); Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. xix. (animal) (1856); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 122 (1862); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 37 (1864); id., Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1868); id., Mamm. Austr. text to pl. vii., p. 2 (1871). *Hepoona cooki*, Gray, Grey's Austr., App. ii., p. 402 (1841); id., List Mamm. B.M., p. 84 (1843); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 121 (1862). *Phalangista (Pseudochirus) viverrinus*, Waterh., Jard. Nat. Libr. Mamm., xi., p. 277, pl. xxiv. (animal) (1841). *Trichosurus viverrinus*, Less., N. Tabl. R.A., Mamm., p. 189 (1842). *Phalangista incana*, Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 530 (1844).

Type specimen unknown.

The common "ring-tail." This species is confined to Tasmania. The fur is brown on upper surface and whitish below. Head and body fourteen inches. The tail, which is tipped white, is about the same length.

TRICHOSURUS VULPECULA, var. *FULIGINOSUS*, Ogilby.

Tasmanian Phalanger ("Brush Opossum").

Trichosurus vulpecula, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Hbk., p. 50 (1914).

Trichosurus vulpecula, var. *fuliginosus*, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Hbk., p. 50 (1914).

Trichosurus vulpecula, Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 96 (1909);

Smith, Nat. Tas., p. 86 (1909).

Trichosurus vulpecula, var. *fuliginosus*, Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 28 (1892).

Phalangista fuliginosa, Pict. Mus. An. Nat. Vol. I., p. 19 & pl. 95.

Phalangista vulpina, West. Hist. Tas. Vol. I., p. 324 (1852).

Trichosurus vulpecula, var. *fuliginosus*, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 190 (1888), who also gives the following synonymy:—

Phalangista fuliginosa, Ogilb., P.Z.S., 1831, p. 135; Gunn, Ann. Mag. N.H., i., p. 102 (1838); Waterh., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Z.S., p. 67 (1838); id., Jard. Nat. Libr., Mamm., xi.,

p. 267 (1841); Gray, Grey's Austr., App. ii., p. 401 (1841); Less., N. Tabl., R.A., Mamm., p. 188 (1842); Gray, List Mamm. B.M., p. 85 (1843); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 77 (1843); Schinz. Syn. Mamm., i., p. 527 (1844); Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. xv. (animal) (1849); Gunn, P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 83 (1852); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 121 (1862); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 38 (1864); id., Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1868); id., Mamm. Austr. pl. ix (animal) (1871). *Phalangista fuliginosa*, var. *grisea*, Gray, Grey's Austr., App. ii., p. 401 (1841). *Phalangista felina*, Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 76 (1843), v., p. 270 (1855); Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 527 (1844).

Type in British Museum.

The Phalangians are usually referred to as Opossums, but the designation is not strictly correct.

This species has been greatly reduced in numbers owing to the value placed on its fur. General colour rufous-grey or deep umber-brown. Head and body about twenty-four inches, the tail, which is very bushy, is about fifteen inches long. It is sometimes questioned if we have not two species, but I prefer to treat them as one. In this connection see notes by Ronald Gunn, p. 84, P. & P. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1852.

PHASCOLOMYS URSINUS, var. TASMANIENSIS.

Tasmanian Wombat.

Phascolomys ursinus, Lucas and Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 111 (1909);

Camb. Nat. Hist. Mamm., p. 145 (1902);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 25 (1892).

Phascolomys wombat, Pict. Mus. An. Nat., Vol. I., p. 22 and pls. 90-91;

West, Hist. Tas., Vol. I., p. 324 (1852).

Phascolomys tasmaniensis, Spencer and Kershaw, Mem. 3. Nat. Mus. Melb. (1907).

Phascolomys ursinus, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 215 (1888), who gives the following synonymy:—

Wombat, Collins, New South Wales, ii., p. 153, plate (animal) (1802); Home, Phil. Trans. 1803, p. 304, pl. ix. (anat). *Didelphis ursina*, Shaw, Gen. Zool., i., pt. 2, p. 504 (1800). *Wombatus fossor*, Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (1) xxiv., p. 20 (1803); Sevast. Mém. Ac. Pétersb., i., p. 445 (1807); Tiedem. Zool., p. 433 (1808); G. Fisch, Zoogn., iii., p. 15 (1814). *Phascolomys fusca* (Geoff.), Ill., Prodr. Syst. Mamm., p. 78 (1811); Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (2), xxv., p. 500 (1817); Owen, Cyclop. Anat. Phys., iii., p. 267, figs. 93, 94, & 105 (skull & skeleton) (1840). *Amblotis fossor*, Ill., Prodr. Syst.

Mamm., p. 77 (1811). *Opossum hirsutum*, Perry, *Acana*, letterpress & plate (animal) (1811). *Phascolomys vombatus*, Leach, *Zool. Misc.*, ii., p. 102, pl. xcvi. (animal) (1815); Owen *Odontogr.*, pl. c., fig. 9 (teeth) (1845); Gray, *P.Z.S.*, 1847, p. 41; Owen, *Tr. Z.S.*, iii., p. 303, pl. xxxvii., figs. 1-3 (skull) (1849); id., *Cat. Ost. Coll. Surg.*, i., p. 330 (1853); id., *Phil. Trans.*, 1872, pp. 173 & 241, et seqq., figs. 1 & 2, pls. xix., xxi., to xxiii. & xxxix. (skull, teeth, etc.); id., *Tr. Z.S.*, viii., p. 345 et seqq., pls. 1. to lvii. (skull) (1872); id., *Tr. Z.S.*, viii., p. 483 et seqq. (1874). *Phascolomys wombat*, Pér. & Les. *Voy. Terr. Aust.*, ii., p. 13, Atl., pl. xxviii. (animal) (1816); Desm., *Mamm.*, i., p. 276 (1820); id., *Dict. Sci. Nat.*, xxxix., p. 450 (1826); Gray, *Griff. Cur. An. K.V.*, p. 206 (1827); Less., *Dict. Class. d'H.N.*, xiii., p. 352 (1828); Fisch., *Syn. Mamm.*, p. 285 (1829); Less., *H.N. Mamm. (Compl. Buff)*, iv., p. 500, pl. xxxvii. (1830); Owen, *P.Z.S.*, 1836, p. 49 (*Anat.*); Benn., *Cat. N.H.*, *Austr. Mus.*, p. 2 (1837); Waterh., *Cat. Mamm. Mus. Z.S.*, p. 68 (1838); Gunn, *Ann. Mag. N.H.* (1), i., p. 103 (1838); Gulliver, *P.Z.S.*, 1841, p. 51; Waterh., *Jard. Nat. Libr. Mamm.*, xi., p. 302, pl. xxxii. (animal) (1841); Owen, *Tr. Z.S.*, ii., p. 408, pl. lxxviii. (skeleton) & pl. lxxi., fig. 6 (skull) (1841); Less., *N. Tabl. R.A. Mamm.*, p. 192 (1842); Schinz, *Syn. Mamm.*, i., p. 568 (1844); Waterh., *N.H. Mamm.*, i., p. 246, pl. iii., fig. 1 (skull), and pl. xii., fig. 7 (sole) (1846); Gerv., *Dict. Univ. d'H.N.*, ix., p. 723 (1849); Gunn, *P. Roy. Soc. Tasm.*, ii., p. 85 (1852); Gould, *Mamm. Austr.*, i., pls. lv. & lvi. (animal) (1855); Gerv., *H.N. Mamm.*, ii., p. 267, fig. (animal & teeth) (1855); Gieb., *Odontogr.*, p. 43, pl. xix., fig. 4, 6 & 7 (teeth) (1855); Schleg., *Dierk.*, p. 144 (1857); Angas, *P.Z.S.*, 1861, p. 269; Krefft, *Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus.*, p. 54 (1864); Murie, *P.Z.S.*, 1865, p. 853, fig. 2 (skull); id., *P.Z.S.*, 1867, p. 798 et seqq.; McCoy, *Tr. Roy. Soc. Victoria*, viii., p. 267, fig. B. (nasals) (1868); Krefft, *Notes Faun. Tasm.*, p. 4 (1868); id., *Mamm. Austr.*, pl. v. (animal) (1871); Schleg., *Dierent.*, p. 172, fig. (animal) (1872); Gulliver, *P.Z.S.*, 1875, n. 491, pl. lv., fig. 50 (blood-corpuscle); Schmidt, *P.Z.S.*, 1880, p. 305; Higg. & Pett., *P. Roy. Soc. Tasm.*, 1883, p. 196; Flow. & Gars., *Cat. Ost. Coll. Surg.*, ii., p. 696 (1884); Lvd., *Cat. Foss. Mamm. B.M.*, v., p. 147, fig. 26 (dentition) (1887); Jent., *Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus.*, p. 307 (1887). *Phascolomys ursinus*, G. Cuv., *R.A.*, i., p. 185 (1817); F. Cuv. *H.N. Mamm. (fel.) livr. x.* (animal) (1819); Schinz, *Cuv. Thierr.*, i., p. 266 (1821); F. Cuv., *Dents Mamm.*, p. 139, pl. xlv. (teeth) (1825); Burm., *Lehrb. Naturg.*, p. 547 (1830); Gray, *Grev's Austr.*, App. ii., p. 404 (1841); id., *List Mamm. B.M.*, p. 95 (1843); Gerrard, *Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M.*, p. 131 (1862); Gray, *Ann. Mag. N.H.* (3), xi., p. 458 (1863). *Phascolomys bassi*, Less., *Man. Mamm.*, p. 229 (1827). *Phascolomys fossor*, Wagn., *Schr. Säug. Suppl.*, iii., p. 132 (1843), v., p. 333 (1855); Gieb., *Säug.*, p. 669 (1859); id., *Bronn's Kl. U. Ordn.*, vi., Abth. v., pl. xxi., figs. 1-3 (skull) (1874); Brehm, *Thierl.*, ii., p. 601, fig. (animal & skeleton) (1880).

Head and body measure about thirty-eight inches. The colour varies from dark brown to grizzled grey. This inoffensive animal has been greatly reduced in numbers, and is now only met with in the less settled parts of the State.

In 1907 Professor Sir Baldwin Spencer and Mr. J. A. Kershaw, in Memoir 3 of the National Museum, Melb., showed that the Tasmanian form differed from the form met with in the Islands of Bass Straits. As it was originally described from the latter locality the specific designation *ursinus* was reserved for the island form, and the name *tasmanensis* given to the Tasmanian species. The position is open to further research with a long series of adult bones, and in the present instance I prefer to treat the Tasmanian form as a variety only.

PERAMELES OBESULA, Shaw.

Short-nosed Bandicoot.

Perameles obesula, Er. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 52 (1914);
Lucas and Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 136
(1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 23 (1892);
West, Hist. Tas., Vol. I., p. 324 (1852).

Perameles obesula, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 231 (1888), who gives the following synonymy:—

Didelphis obesula, Shaw, Nat. Misc., viii., p. 298 (animal) (circa 1793); id., Gen. Zool., i., pt. ii., p. 490 (1800); Turt., Linn. Syst. Nat., i., p. 68 (1806). *Perameles obesula*, Geoff., Ann. Mus., iv., p. 64, pl. xlv. (animal and skull) (1804); G. Fisch., Zoogn., iii., p. 13 (1814); Desm., Mamm., i., p. 265 (1820); Schinz, Cuv. Thierr., i., p. 256 (1821); Gray, Griff. Cuv. An., K., v., p. 195 (1827); Less., Man. Mamm., p. 217 (1827); id., Dict. Class. d'H.N., xiii., p. 200 (1828); J. B. Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 274 (1829); Less., H.N. Mamm. (Compl. Buff.), iv., p. 487 (1830); Waterh., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Z.S., p. 65 (1838); id., Jard. Nat. Libr., Mamm., xi., p. 159, pl. xiv. (animal) (1841); Gray, Grey's Austr., App. ii., p. 401 (1841); Owen, Tr. Z.S., ii., p. 320 (1841); Wagn., Arch. f. Nat., vii., pt. 1, p. 290 (1841); Less., N. Tabl. R.A. Mamm., p. 191 (1842); Gray, List. Mamm. B.M., p. 96 (1843); Wagn., Schv. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 59 (1843); v., p. 211 (1855); Schinz., Syn. Mamm., i., p. 516 (1844); Waterh., N.H. Mamm., i., p. 368, pl. xx., fig. 2 (skull) (1846); Gunn, P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 83 (1852); Gieb., Odontogr., p. 40, pl. xviii., fig. 7. (teeth) (1855); Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. xii. (animal) (1856); Schleg., Dierk., p. 138 (1857); Gieb., Säug. p. 721 (1859); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 132 (1862); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 34 (1864); id., Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 1 (1868); id., Mamm. Austr. text to pl. xi., p. 6 (1871); Schleg., Dierent., p. 164 (1872); Gieb., Bronn's Kl. U. Ord. vi., Abth. v., pl. xix., fig. 7 and pl. xlvii., fig. 30 (skull and teeth) (1874-76); Flow. and Gars., Cat. Ost. Coll. Surg., ii., p. 736 (1884); Lyd., Cat. Foss. Mamm. B.M., p. 256 (1887); Jent., Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus., p. 306 (1887). *Thylacis obesula*, Ill., Prodr. Syst. Mamm., p. 76 (1811). *Isodon obesula*, Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (2). xvi., p. 409 (1817); F. Cuv., Dict. Sci. Nat., xxxviii., p. 416 (1825); Desm., Dict. Univ. d'H.N., ix., p. 579 (1849). *Perameles fusciventer*, Gray, Grey's Austr. App. ii., p. 407 (1841); id., List. Mamm.

B.M., p. 96 (1843); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 132 (1862). *Perameles affinis*, Gray, List Mamm. B.M., p. 96 (1843).

Type unknown.

The Bandicoots are common throughout Tasmania. This species, which also occurs all over the south of Australia, measures about 14 inches over head and body.

PERAMELES GUNNI, Gray.

Tasmanian Striped Bandicoot.

Perameles gunni, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 52 (1914); Lucas and Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 135 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Mamm. Aust., p. 22 (1892);

West, Hist. Tas. Vol. I., p. 324 (1852).

Perameles gunni, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 245 (1888), who also gives the following synonymy:—

Perameles gunni, Gray, P.Z.S., 1838, p. 1; id., An. Mag. N.H., i., p. 107 (1838); Gunn, Ann. Mag. N.H., i., p. 102 (habits) (1838); Owen, Tr. Z.S., ii., p. 320 (1841); Gray, Grey's Austr., App. ii., p. 401 (1841); Waterh., Jard. Nat. Libr. Mamm., xi., p. 156, pl. xv. (animal) (1841); Less., N. Tabl. R.A., Mamm., p. 191 (1842); Gray, List Mamm. B.M., p. 95 (1843); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 61 (1843), v., p. 214 (1855); Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 517 (1844); Waterh., N.H. Mamm., i., p. 376 (1846); Desm. Dict. Univ. d'H.N., ix., p. 579 (1849); Gunn, P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 83 (1852); Schleg., Dierk., p. 138 (1857); Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. ix. (animal) (1859); Gieb., Säug., p. 722 (1859); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 132 (1862); Krefft, Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1868); id., Austr. Vert., p. 13 (1871); Schleg., Dierk., p. 163 (1872); Jent., Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus., p. 306 (1887).

Type in British Museum.

This species, which also occurs in Victoria, is slightly larger than *P. obesula*, and has a more elongated muzzle. The white bands on the rump are distinctive. These bands are particularly prominent in the young.

THYLACINUS CYNOCEPHALUS, Harris.

Tasmanian Marsupial Wolf ("Tiger").

Thylacinus cynocephalus, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 53 (1914);

Lucas and Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 132 (1909);

Smith, Nat. Tas., p. 95, and fig. 23 (1909);

Camb. Nat. Hist. Mamm., p. 150 (1902);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 19 (1892);

West, Hist. Tas., Vol. I., p. 322 (1852).

Thylacinus cynocephalus, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus. p. 255 (1888), who also gives the following synonymy:—

Didelphys cynocephala, Harris, Tr. Linn. Soc., ix., p. 174, pl. xix., fig. 1 (animal) (1808). *Dasyurus cynocephalus*, Geoff., Ann. Mus., xv., p. 304 (1810); G. Cuv., R.A., i., p. 175 (1817); Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (2), ix., p. 136 (1817); Geoff., Dict. Sci. Nat., xii., p. 510 (1818); Desm., Mamm., i., p. 262 (1820); Desmoul., Dict. Class. d'H.N., v., p. 338 (1824); Gray, Grif. Cuv. An. K., v., p. 192 (1827). *Thylacinus harrisi*, Temm., Men., Mamm., i., p. 63, pl. vii., figs. 1-4 (skull) (1827); Less., Man. Mamm., p. 216 (1827); id., Cent. Zool., p. 14, pl. ii. (animal & skull) (1830); Kaup, Thierr., i., p. 239 (1835); Less., H.N. Mamm. (Compl. Buff), v., p. 367, pl. xxvi. (animal) (1836); Waterh., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Z.S., p. 64 (1838); Owen, P.Z.S., 1838, p. 121, et seqq.; id., Tr. Z.S., ii., pp. 317 & 408, pl. lxx., fig. 1 (skull) (1841); id., P.Z.S., 1843, p. 148; id., Odontogr., Alt., pl. xxviii., fig. 1 (teeth) (1845); id., Todd's Cyclop. Anat. Phys., iii., p. 258, fig. 80 (teeth) (1847); Less., N. Tabl. R.A. Mamm., p. 190 (1842). *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 270 (1829); Pearson, J.A.S.B., iv., p. 572, pl. xlviii., fig. 49 (dentition) (1835); Gunn, Ann. Mag. N.H. (1), i., p. 101 (1838) (habits); Gray, Grey's Austr., App. ii., p. 400 (1841); Waterh., Jard. Nat. Libr., Mamm., xi., p. 123, pl. v. (animal) (1841); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 19 (1843), v., p. 193 (1855); Schinz., Syn. Mamm., i., p. 489 (1844); Waterh., N.H. Mamm., i., p. 456, pl. xvii., fig. 2 (animal) & xxi., fig. 3 (skull) (1846); Gunn, P.Z.S., 1850, p. 90, pl. xviii. (animal); Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pls. liii., liv. (animal) (1851); Gunn, P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 80 (1852); Crisp, P.Z.S., 1855, p. 188 (anat); Gerv., H.N. Mamm., ii., p. 280, figs. (skeleton, teeth & animal) (1855); Gieb., Odontogr., p. 39, pl. xviii., fig. 10 (teeth) (1855); Schleg., Dierk., p. 134 (1857); Gieb., Säug., p. 734 (1859); Gunn, P.Z.S., 1863, p. 103 (habits); Krefft, Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1868); id., Austr. Vert., p. 14 (1871); Schleg., Dierent., p. 157 & fig. (animal) (1872); Scott, P.Z.S., 1872, p. 355; Gieb., Bronn's Kl. U. Ordn. vi., Abth. v., pl. xix., figs. 2 & 3 (skull) (1874); Cunningham, J. Anat. Phys., xii., p. 427 (1878) (Anat. limbs); id., Rep. Voy. "Challenger," Zool., v., pt. 2, pls. i.-xiii. (1882) (Anat.); Brehm, Thierl., ii., p. 545 & figs. (skeleton & animal) (1880); Dobs., J. Anat. Phys., xvii., p. 154 (1882) (Anat. feet); Flow., Encycl. Brit. (9), xv., p. 380, fig. 26 (animal) (1883); Higg. & Pett., P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., 1883, p. 197; Flow. & Gars., Cat. Ost. Coll. Surg., ii., p. 745 (1884); Gent., Cat. Ost. Lev. Mus., p. 305 (1887). *Lycaon cynocephalus*, Wagl., Syst. Amph. Säug., p. 24 (1830). *Dasyurus lucocephalus*, Grant, Glean. Sci., iii., p. 175 (1831). *Thylacinus striatus*, Warlow, J.A.S.B., ii., p. 97 (1833). *Peracyon cynocephalus*, Gray, List. Mamm., B.M., p. 97 (1843); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm., B.M., p. 133 (1862). *Thylacinus breviceps*, Krefft, An. Mag. N.H. (4), ii., n. 296, pl. xvii. (skull) (1868); id., Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1868); id., Austr. Vert., p. 14 (1871).

Type specimen unknown.

Owing to their partiality for killing sheep, a war of extermination has been waged against the "Tigers." They

are now rare, and are only found in the most rugged parts of the island. The value of a specimen is at present about £20.

It is interesting to note that fossil remains of this genus are found on the mainland, but the animal itself has been extinct there for many years.

Head and body measure about 45 inches, the fur being yellowish grey, and barred on the lower portion of the back by about 16 or 18 dark brown bands. At one time it was considered that there were two distinct species, but the second, *T. breviceps*, has since been disallowed.

SARCOPHILUS URSINUS, Harris.

Tasmanian Devil.

- Sarcophilus ursinus*, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 52 (1914);
 Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 130 (1909);
 Smith, Nat. Tas., p. 97 & fig. 24 (1909);
 Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 18 (1892);
 Camb. Nat. Hist. Mamm., p. 151.

Dasyurus ursinus, West, Hist. Tas., Vol. I., p. 323 (1852).

Sarcophilus ursinus, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 259 (1888), who also gives the following synonymy:—

Didelphys ursina, Harris, Tr. Linn. Soc., ix., p. 176, pl. xix., fig. 2 (animal) (1808) (nec Shaw). *Dasyurus ursinus*, Geoff., Ann. Mus., xv., p. 305 (1810); G. Cuv., R.A., i., p. 175 (1817); Desm., N. Dict. d'N.H. (2), ix., p. 137 (1817); Geoff., Dict. Sci. Nat., xii., p. 510 (1818); Desm., Mamm., i., p. 263 (1820); Wagn., Dict. Class d'H.N., v., p. 338 (1824); Gray, Griff. Cuv. An. K., v., p. 192 (1827); Temm., Mon. Mamm., i., p. 68, pl. viii., figs. 1-5 (skull) (1827); Less., Man. Mamm., p. 214 (1827); Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 271 (1829); Less., H.N. Mamm. (Compl. Buff.), v., p. 372 (1836); Gunn, Ann. Mag. N.H., i., p. 103 (1838) (habits); Owen, P.Z.S., 1838, p. 121 et seqq.; id., Tr. Z.S., ii., pp. 389 & 408, pl. lxx., fig. 5 (skull) (1841); Waterh., Jard. Nat. Libr. Mamm., xi., p. 128 (1841); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 22 (1843), v., p. 193 (1855); Schinz., Syn. Mamm., i., p. 490 (1844); Owen, Odontogr., Alt., pl. xcviii., fig. 2 (teeth) (1845); id., Todd's Cyclop. Anat. Phys., iii., p. 259, fig. 81 (teeth) (1847); Gunn, P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 81 (1852); Gieb., Odontogr., p. 39, pl. xvii., fig. 6 (teeth) (1855); Schleg., Dierk., p. 135 (1857); Gieb., Säug., p. 732 (1859); Flow., P. Geol. Soc., 1868, p. 313, figure (skull); Schleg., Dierent., p. 159 (1872); Brehm, Thierl., ii., p. 547, fig. (animal) (1880); Flow., Encycl. Brit. (9), xv., p. 379, fig. 24 (skull) (1883); Flow. & Gars., Cat. Ost. Coll. Surg., ii., p. 743 (1884); Jent., Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus., p. 305

(1887). *Sarcophilus ursinus*, F. Cuv. H.N. Mamm. (fol.), iv., livr., lxx. (animal) (1837); Less., N. Tabl. R.A. Mamm., p. 190 (1842); Mayer, D'Alton's Zeitschr. Zool. Pal., i., p. 181 (1849) (Anat.); Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. xlviii. (animal) (1851); Gerv., H.N. Mamm., ii., p. 282 (1855); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 25 (1864); id., Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1868); id., Austr. Vert., p. 14 (1871); Chatin, Bull. Soc. Philom. (6), xii., p. 54 (anatomy of anal glands) (1877); Higg. & Pett., P.R. Soc. Tasm., 1883, p. 197. *Diobolus ursinus*, Gray, Grey's Austr., App. ii., p. 400 (1841); id., List. Mamm. B.M., p. 97 (1843); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 134 (1862). *Dasyurus* (*Sarcophilus*) *ursinus*, Waterh., N.H. Mamm., i., p. 448, pl. xxi., fig. 4 (skull) (1846); Vrolik, Tijdschr. Wis. & Natuurk. Wet. Amsterd., iv., p. 153 (1851) (Anat.).

Type specimen unknown.

This species is confined now to Tasmania, although fossil remains of nearly related species are found on the mainland. It well merits its designation, being exceedingly quarrelsome. Head and body measure about 30 inches. The fur is thick and black, with irregular patches of white, one of which usually forms a collar under the neck. It is now only met with in the rugged unsettled districts.

DASYURUS MACULATUS, Kerr.

Tiger Cat.

Dasyurus maculatus, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 51 (1914);

Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 129 (1909);

Smith, Nat. Tas., p. 87 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm. p. 17 (1892);

West. Hist. Tas., Vol. I., p. 323 (1852).

Dasyurus maculatus, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 263 (1888), who also gives the following synonymy:—

Spotted Marten, Phillip, Voy. Botany Bay, p. 276, pl. xlv. (animal) (1789). *Viverra maculata*, Kerr, Linn. An. K., p. 170 (1792); Shaw, Gen. Zool., i., pt. ii., p. 433 (1800); Turton, Linn. S.N., i., p. 56 (1806). *Mustela novæ-hollandiæ*, Meyer, Syst. Uebers. Zool. Entd., p. 27 (1793). *Dasyurus macrourus*, Geoff., Ann. Mus., iii., p. 358 (1804); Tiedem., Zool., p. 428 (1808); Péron, Voy. Terres Austr. (2), pl. xxxiii. (animal) (1811); Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (2), ix., p. 138 (1817); G. Cuv., R.A., i., p. 175 (1817); Geoff., Dict. Sci. Nat., xii., p. 510 (1818); Desm., Mamm., i., n. 263 (1820); Desmoul., Dict. Class d'H.N., v., p. 338 (1824); F. Cuv. Dent's Mamm., p. 75, pl. xxiii., B. (teeth) (1825); Gray, Griff. Cuv. An. K., v., p. 193 (1827); Less., Man. Mamm., p. 214 (1827); Temm., Mon. Mamm., i., p. 69 (1827); Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 271 (1829); Burm., Lehrb. Naturg., p. 548 (1830); Owen, P.Z.S.,

1835, p. 7 (Anat.); Less., H.N. Mamm. (Compl. Buff), v., p. 372, x., p. 366 (1836); Waterh., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Z.S., p. 65 (1838); Owen, P.Z.S., 1838, p. 121 et seqq.; id., Tr. Z.S., ii., pp. 389, 408, pl. lxx., fig. 4 (skull) (1841); Waterh., Jard. Nat. Libr., Mamm. xi., p. 130, pl. vi. (animal) (1841); Less., N. Tabl. R.A., Mamm., p. 190 (1842); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 23, pl. clii., B. a (animal) (1843), v., p. 196 (1855); Schinz., Syn. Mamm., i., p. 490 (1844); Gieb., Odontogr., p. 39, pl. xvii., figs. 1 & 3 (teeth) (1855); Dobs., J. Anat. Phys. xvii., p. 153 (1882) (Anat. feet). *Dasyurus maculatus*, G. Fisch., Zoogn., ii., p. 584 (1813); Gray, Grey's Austr., App. ii., p. 400 (1841); id., List Mamm. B.M., p. 98 (1843); Waterh., N.H. Mamm., i., p. 439, pl. xxi., fig. 2, skull (1846); Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. xlix. (animal) (1851); Gunn, P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 81 (1852); Schleg., Dierk., p. 135 (1857); Gieb., Säug., p. 731 (1859); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 135 (1862); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 25 (1864); id., Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1868); id., Austr. Vert., p. 14 (1871); Schleg., Dierent., p. 158 (1872); Higg. & Pett., P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., 1883, p. 197; Flow. & Gars., Cat. Ost. Coll. Surg., ii., p. 741 (1884); Jent., Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus., p. 304 (1887); Coll. Zool. Jahrb., ii., p. 854 (1887). *Dasyurus ursinus*, Gieb., Bronn's Kl. U. Ordn. vi., Abth. v., pl. xviii., figs. 4 & 5 (skull) (1874) (nec Harris).

Type specimen unknown.

The great spotted-tailed Native Cat, or as it is more commonly called, the "Tiger Cat," is found from Queensland to Tasmania. It is much larger than the following species, measuring over twenty-four inches over head and body, and the tail nineteen inches. Fur brown, tinged orange (never black), with large white spots. Under surface white, tinged yellow.

DASYURUS VIVERRINUS, Shaw.

Common Native Cat.

Dasyurus viverrinus, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 51 (1914);

Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 128 (1909);

Smith, Nat. Tas., p. 87 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 16, (1892);

West, Hist. Tas., Vol. I., p. 323 (1852).

Dasyurus viverrinus, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 265, who also gives the following synonymy:—

Spotted Opossum, Phillip, Voy. Botany Bay, v. 147, pl. xv. (1789). *Tapoa tafa*, spotted variety, White, Journ. Voy. N.S.W., p. 285, pl. lix. (1790). *Didelphis maculata*, Kerr, Linn. An. K., p. 199 (1792) (nec *viverra maculata* id., op. cit., p. 170); G. Cuv. Tabl. Elem., p. 125 (1798); Wiedem., Cuv. Naturg. Thiere, i., p. 179 (1800); Turton, Linn. Syst. Nat. i., p. 68 (1806). *Didelphis viverrinus*, Shaw, Gen. Zool.,

i., pt. ii., p. 491, pl. cxi. (1800). *Dasyurus viverrinus*, E. Geoff. Ann. Mus., iii., p. 360 (1804); Sevest., Mem. Ac. Petersb., i., p. 443 (1807); Ill., Prodr. Syst. Mamm., p. 77 (1811); G. Fisch., Zoogn., ii., p. 585 (1813); G. Cuv. R.A., i., p. 176 (1817); Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (2), ix., p. 139 (1817); Geoff., Dict. Sci. Nat., xii., p. 511 (1818); Desm., Mamm., i., p. 263 (1820); Desmoul., Dict. Class. d'H.N., v., p. 339 (1824); Gray, Griff. Cuv. An. K., v., p. 193 (1827); Less., Man. Mamm., p. 215 (1827); Temm., Mon. Mamm., i., p. 72 (1827); J. B. Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 272 (1829); Less., H.N. Mamm. (Compl. Buff.), v., p. 373, pl. xxv., 1836; Waterh., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc., p. 65 (1838); Gunn, Ann. Mag. N.H. (1), i., p. 104 (1838); Gould, P.Z.S., 1840, p. 151; Owen, Tr. Z.S., ii., p. 408, pl. lxx., fig. 2 (skull) (1841); Gray, Grey's Austr. App. ii., p. 400 (1841); Less., N. Tabl. R.A., Mamm., p. 190 (1842); Gray, List Mamm. B.M., p. 97 (1843); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 33, 1843, v., p. 194 (1855); Waterh., N.H., Mamm., i., p. 442, pl. xii., fig. 1 (soles of feet) (1846); Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. l. (animal) (1851); Gunn, P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 81 (1852); Gerv., H.N. Mamm., ii., p. 282 (1855); Schleg., Dierk., p. 135 (1857); Gieb., Säug., p. 731 (1859); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 134 (1862); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 26 (1864); id., Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1868); id., Austr. Vert., p. 14 (1871); Schleg., Dierent., p. 159 (1872); Brehm, Thierl., ii., p. 549 (1880); Higg. & Pett., P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., 1883, p. 197; Flow. & Gars., Cat. Ost. Coll. Surg., ii., p. 742 (1884); Jent., Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus., p. 304 (1887); Thos., Phil. Trans., clxxvii., p. 461, pl. xxvii., fig. 5 (teeth), 1887; Leyd., Cat. Foss. Mamm. B.M., v., p. 268 (1887). *Dasyurus maugei*, Geoff., Ann. Mus., iii., p. 359 (1804); Tiedem., Zool., p. 429 (1808); G. Fisch., Zoogn., ii., p. 584 (1813); Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (2), ix., p. 138 (1817); Geoff., Dict. Sci. Nat., xii., p. 511 (1818); Desm., Mamm., i., p. 263 (1820); Goldf., Handbk. Zool., ii., p. 449 (1820); Desmoul., Dict. Class. d'H.N., v., p. 339 (1824); F. Cuv. H.N. Mamm. (fol.), iii., livr. xlv. (animal) (1824); Quoy & Gaim., voy. Uranie, p. 54, pl. iv. (animal and skull) (1824); Gray, Griff. Cuv. An. K., v., p. 193 (1827); Temm., Mon. Mamm., i., p. 71, pl. vii., figs. 5-8 (skull) (1827); Less., Man. Mamm., p. 214 (1827); J. B. Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 271 (1829); Less., H.N. Mamm. (Compl. Buff.), v., p. 373, pl. xxxvi. (animal) (1836); Benn., Cat. N.H. Austr. Mus., p. 2 (1837); Owen, P.Z.S., 1838, p. 121 et seqq.; Waterh., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc., p. 65 (1838); Gould, P.Z.S., 1840, p. 151; Owen, Tr. Z.S., ii., pp. 397, 408, pl. lxx., fig. 3 (skull) (1841); Waterh., Jard., Nat. Libr. Mamm., xi., p. 133, pl. vii. (animal) (1841); Less., N. Tabl. R.A., Mamm., p. 190 (1842); Wagn., Schreb. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 24, pl. clii., B. h. (animal) (1843); Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 491 (1844); Gieb., Odont., p. 39, pl. xvii., fig. 8 (teeth) (1855). *Dasyurus guttatus*, Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (1), xxiv., p. 10 (1804).

Type specimen unknown.

The common native cat may be coloured either grey or black, spotted with white in both cases. Head and body measure eighteen inches, and the tail, which is bushy, twelve inches. This species also occurs in N.S.W. and Vic.

PHASCOLOGALE SWAINSONI, Waterh.

Swainson's Pouched Mouse.

Phascologale swainsoni, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk. p. 52 (1914);

Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 125 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 14 (1892).

Phascologale swainsoni, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 285 (1888), who gives the following synonymy:—

Phascogale swainsoni, Waterh., Mag. N.H. (2). iv., p. 299 (1840); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 36 (1843), v., p. 199 (1855); Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 493 (1844); Gieb., Säug., p. 727 (1859); Gent., Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus., p. 303 (1887). *Phascogale (Antechinus) swainsoni*, Waterh., N.H. Mamm., i., p. 411 (1846); Gunn, P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 82 (1852). *Antechinus swainsoni*, Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. xxxiv. (animal) (1854); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 136 (1862); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 30 (1864); id., Notes Faun. Tasm., p. 4 (1864); id., P.Z.S., 1866, p. 432; id., Austr. Vert., p. 15 (1871); Gray, Voy. Ereb. Terr. Mamm., p. 12c, pl. xxv., fig. 1 (animal) (1875); Dobs., J. Anat. Phys., xvii., p. 153 (1882); Higg. & Pett., P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., 1883, p. 196. *Antechinus niger*, Higg. & Pett., P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., 1882, p. 172. *Antechinus moorei*, Higg. & Pett., op. cit., 1883, p. 182, and var. *assimilis*, t.c., p. 185.

Type in British Museum.

Swainson's Pouched Mouse also occurs in Victoria. The general colour is deep rufous brown. Head and body measure five inches, and the tail four inches. Higgins's and Petterd's *A. niger*, *A. moorei*, and var. *assimilis* are considered identical with *P. swainsoni* by the British Museum.

PHASCOLOGALE MINIMA, Geoff.

Little Pouched Mouse.

Phascologale minima, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 52 (1914);

Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aus., p. 125 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 13 (1892).

Phascologale minima, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 287 (1888), who gives the following synonymy:—

Dasyurus minimus, Geoff., Ann. Mus., iii., p. 362 (1804); Tiedem, Zool., p. 429 (1808); G. Fisch., Zoogn., ii., p. 586 (1813); Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (2), ix., p. 140 (1817); Geoff., Dict. Sci. Nat., xii., p. 511 (1818); Desm., Mamm., i., p. 264

(1820); Desmoul., Dict. Class. d'H.N., v., p. 338 (1824); Gray, Griff. Cuv. An. K., v., p. 194 (1827); J. B. Fisch., Syn. Mamm., p. 273 (1829). *Phascogale minima*, Temm., Mon. Mamm., i., p. 59 (1827); Less., Man. Mamm., p. 215 (1827); id., H. N. Mamm. (Compl. Buff.), v., p. 371 (1836); Gray, Grey's Austr. App., ii., p. 401 (1841); Waterh., Jard. Nat. Libr. Mamm., xi., p. 140 (1841); Less., N. Tabl. R.A. Mamm., p. 191 (1842); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iii., p. 38, pl. cli., B. e. (animal) (1843), v., p. 202 (1855); Schinz., Syn. Mamm., i., p. 495 (1844); Schleg., Dierk., p. 137 (1857); Jent., Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus., p. 304 (1887). *Didelphys minima*, Wagl., Syst. Amphib. Säug., p. 25 (1830). *Phascogale affinis*, Gray, Grey's Austr. App., p. 406 (1841); id., List Mamm. B.M., p. 99 (1843). *Antechinus minimus*, Gray, List Mamm. B.M., p. 99 (1843); Higg. & Pett., P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., 1883, p. 196. *Phascogale (Antechinus) minima*, Waterh., N.H. Mamm., i., p. 419 (1846); Gunn, P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 82 (1852). *Antechinus affinis*, Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 136 (1862); Krefft, P.Z.S., 1866, p. 432; Gray, Voy. Ereb. Terr., Mamm., p. 12b, pl. xxv., fig. 3 (animal) (1875). *Antechinus rolandensis*, Higg. & Pett., P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., 1882, p. 171. *Antechinus concinnus*, Higg. & Pett., op. cit., 1883, p. 184.

Type in Paris Museum.

The Little Pouched Mouse is confined to Tasmania and the adjoining islands. General colour, grey, tinged rufous. Under surface whitish. Yellow patch on front and outside of hips. Head and body five and a half inches. Tail three and a half inches long. The British Museum Authorities consider *A. rolandensis* and *A. concinnus* of Higgins and Petterd to be synonymous with *Phascogale minima*.

SMINTHOPSIS LEUCOPUS, Gray.

White-footed Pouched Mouse.

Sminthopsis leucopus, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 52 (1914);

Lucas and Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 122 (1909);

Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 11 (1892).

Sminthopsis leucopus, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 302 (1888), who gives the following synonymy:—

Phascogale leucopus, Gray, Ann. Mag. N.H., x., p. 261 (1842); Schinz, Syn. Mamm., i., p. 496 (1844). *Antechinus leucopus*, Gray, List Mamm. B.M., p. 100 (1843); Gould, Mamm. Austr., pl. xxxv. (animal) (1860); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm., B.M., p. 136 (1862); Gray, Voy. Ereb. Terr. Mamm., p. 12b, pl. xxvii., fig. 2 (animal) (1864); Higg. & Pett., P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., 1883, p. 196. *Phascogale (Antechinus) leucopus*, Waterh., N.H. Mamm., i., p. 423 (1846); Gunn, P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 82 (1852). *Antechinus ferrugineifrons*, Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. xxxvi. (animal) (1854); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 32 (1864); id., P.Z.S., 1866, p.

432. *Podabrus leucopus*, Krefft, P.Z.S., 1866, p. 433. *Podabrus mitchelli*, Krefft, P.Z.S., 1866, p. 433; id., Austr. Vert., p. 15 (1871). *Podabrus ferrugineifrons*, Krefft, Austr. Vert., p. 15 (1871). *Antechinus leucogenys*, Higg. & Pett., Roy. Soc. Tasm., 1882, p. 172.

Type in British Museum.

The White-footed Pouched Mouse measures about four inches over head and body. It is found from Cape York to Tasmania. Fur, above greyish brown, under white. Hands and feet pure white. Higgins and Petterd described (7) a separate species as *Antechinus leucogenys*, but the validity of this has not been recognised by the British Museum.

Sub-class III. *MONOTREMATA*.

Order *MONOTREMATA*.

This order is represented in Tasmania by two families, *Ornithorhynchidæ* and *Echidnidæ*.

A single representative of each family occurs, *O. anatinus* representing the former and *E. aculeata* var. *setosa* the latter.

ECHIDNA ACULEATA var. *SETOSA*, Shaw.

Echidna ("Porcupine Anteater").

Echidna aculeata var. *typica*, Br. As. Ad. Sc., p. 54 (1914).

Echidna aculeata var. *setosa*, Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Austr., p. 146 (1909).

Echidna setosa, Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 3 (1892).

Echidna aculeata var. *setosa*, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 381 (1888), who gives the following synonymy:—

"Another species of *Ornithorhynchus*," Home, Phil. Trans., 1802, p. 364, pl. xiii. (animal). *Echidna setosa*, E. Geoff., Cat. Mus., p. 226 (Note) (1803) (ex Home); id., Bull. Soc. Philom., iii., "No. 77," p. 226 (misprinted 126), pl. xv. (animal) (1803); Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N. (1), xxiv., Tabl. Meth., p. 27 (1804); id., op. cit. (2), x., p. 53 (1817); G. Cuv. R.A., i., p. 226 (1817); Schinz, Cuv. Thier., i., p. 339 (1821); Desm., Mamm., ii., p. 379 (1822); F. Cuv. Dict. Sci. Nat., xxxvi., p. 448 (1825); Gray, Griff. Cuv. An. K.V., p. 284 (1827); Quoy & Gaim., Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., i., p. 118 Atl., pl. xxi. (beak, etc.) (1830); Less., N. Tabl. R.A., Mamm., p. 196 (1842); Gray, List Mamm. B.M., p. 192 (1843); Waterh., N.H. Mamm., i., p. 47, pl. i., figs. 7-9 (beak and feet) (1846); Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. iii. (animal) (1849); Gunn, P.

(7) Pap. and Pro. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1882.

Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 89 (1852); Gieb., Säug., p. 399 (1859); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 289 (1862); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 55 (1864); Gray, Handl. Edentates, p. 31 (1873); Jent., Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus., p. 326 (1887). *Echidna breviaculeata*, Tiedem., Zool., i., p. 592 (1808). *Tachyglossus setosus*, Ill., Prodr. Syst. Mamm., p. 114 (1811); Goldf., Zool., p. 409 (1820); Glog., Handb. Naturg., i., p. 116 (1842); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iv., p. 244 (1844). *Echinopus setosus*, G. Fisch., Zoogn., iii., p. 694 (1814). "*Echidna brevicaudata*, Tiedem.," Gray, P.Z.S., 1865, p. 386. *Echidna aculeata setosa*, Thos., P.Z.S., 1885, p. 338, pl. xxiii., figs. C. & D. (skull) & pl. xxiv., figs. A., B., C., and E. (skull and claws).

Type specimen unknown.

The "Porcupine," or Hairy Ant-eater, has a scattered range. It is met with all over the island, but nowhere appears to be plentiful. *Var. setosa* is confined to Tasmania, but closely allied forms are found in Australia and New Guinea. The Tasmanian variety can be easily distinguished by its larger size, being about twenty inches long, and by the hair being so long as to almost conceal the spikes. The male is larger than the female.

ORNITHORHYNCHUS ANATINUS, Shaw.

The Platypus.

Ornithorhynchus anatinus, Lucas & Le Souëf, An. Aust., p. 143 (1909);
Camb. Nat. Hist. Mamm., p. 113 (1902);
Ogilby, Cat. Aust. Mamm., p. 2 (1892).
West, Hist. Tas., Vol. I., p. 327 (1852).

Ornithorhynchus paradoxus, Br. As. Ad. Sc. Handbk., p. 53 (1914).

Ornithorhynchus anatinus, Thomas, Cat. M. & M. Brit. Mus., p. 388 (1888), who gives the following synonymy:—

Platypus anatinus, Shaw, Nat. Misc., x., pls. 385 and 386 (animal, beak, etc.) (1799); id., Gen. Zool., i., pt. i., p. 229, pls. 66 and 67 (animal, etc.) (1800); Turtt. Linn. S.N., i., p. 30 (1806); Gerrard, Cat. Bones Mamm. B.M., p. 288 (1862); Gray, P.Z.S., 1865, p. 385; id., Handl. Edentates, p. 29 (1873). *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, Blumenb., Voight's Mag. Naturk., ii., p. 205 (1800); Home, Phil. Trans., 1800, p. 432, pls. xviii. and xix. (beak, skull, etc.); id., op. cit., 1802, p. 67, pls. ii.-iv. (anat); Calkoen, Nat. Verh. Bat., Maatsch-Wet. ii., pt. i., p. 177 (1803); Desm. N. Dict. d'H.N. (1), xxiv., Tabl. Méth., p. 27 (1804); Blumenb., Abbild. Nat. Gegenst., No. 41 (animal) (1810); G. Fisch., Zoogn., iii., p. 689 (1814); G. Cuv. R.A., i., p. 227 (1817); F. Cuv. Dent's

Mamm., p. 202, pl. lxxiii. (horny plates) (1825); E. Geoff., Ann. Sci. Nat., ix., p. 451 (1826); id., Meckel's Arch. f. Nat., x., p. 14 (1827); Gray, Griff., Cuv. An. K., iii., p. 265 (1827); Less., Man. Mamm., p. 319 (1827); J. B. Fisch, Syn. Mamm., p. 402 (1829); Wagl., Syst. Amph. Säug., p. 59 (1830); Maule, P.Z.S., 1832, p. 145 (habits); Benn., P.Z.S., 1834, p. 141; id., Tr. Z.S., i., p. 229, pl. xxxiv. (animal) (1834) (habits); Kaup., Thierr., i., p. 251 (1835); Less., H.N. Mamm. (Compl. Buff.), v., p. 386, pl. liii. (animal) (1836); Waterh., Cat. Mamm. Mus. Z.S., p. 68 (1838); id., Jard., Nat. Libr., Mamm., xi., p. 309, pl. xxxiv. (animal) (1841); Glog., Handbk. Naturg., i., p. 115 (1842); Less., N. Tabl. R.A. Mamm., p. 196 (1842); Wagn., Schr. Säug. Supp., iv., p. 262 (1844); Gieb., Odontogr., p. 62, pl. xxv., figs. 4 & 8 (dental plates) (1855); id., Sang., p. 392 (1859); G. F. Benn., P.Z.S., 1877, p. 161 (habits); Armit., J. Linn. Soc., xiv., p. 413 (1878). *Dermipus anatinus*, Wiedem., Arch. Zool., i., pt. i., p. 180, pl. iii. (animal) (1800). *Ornithorhynchus rufus et fuscus*, Pér. & Les., Voy. Terres Austr., Atl., pl. xxxiv. (animal) (1807); Tiedem., Zool., p. 589 (1808); Ill., Prodr. Syst. Mamm., p. 115 (1811); Leach, Nat. Misc., ii., p. 136, pl. cxi. (animal) (1815); Desm., N. Dict. d'H.N., xxiv., p. 131 (1818); Goldf., Handbk. Zool., p. 408 (1820); Schinz, Cuv, Thierr., i., pp. 340 & 341 (1821); Desm. Mamm., ii., p. 380 (1822); Van Der Hoeven, N. Act. Acad. Leop., xi., p. 361, pl. xlv. (animal, beak, etc.) (1823); F. Cuv., Dict. Sci. Nat., xxxvi., p. 443 (1825); Gray, Griff., Cuv. An. K., pp. 284 & 285; Schinz, Syn. Mamm., ii., p. 327 (1845). *Ornithorhynchus brevirostris*, Ogilb., P.Z.S. 1831, p. 150; Schinz, Syn. Mamm., ii., p. 327 (1845). *Ornithorhynchus crispus et laevis*, Macgillivray, Mem. Wern. Soc., vi., pp. 128 & 132 (1832). *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, Gray, List Mamm. B.M., p. 191 (1843); Waterh., N.H., Mamm., i., p. 25, pl. i., figs. 1-6 (beak, feet, etc.); Gunn, P. Roy. Soc. Tasm., ii., p. 89 (1852); Gould, Mamm. Austr., i., pl. i. (animal) (1855); Bennett, P.Z.S., 1859, p. 213, pl. lxxi. (beak); Krefft, Cat. Mamm. Austr. Mus., p. 56 (1864); id., Vert. Lower Murray, p. 22 (1865); id., Mamm. Austr., pl. xv. (animal) (1871); Flow. & Gars., Cat. Ost. Coll. Surg., ii., p. 753 (1884); Jent., Cat. Ost. Leyd. Mus., p. 325 (1887); Coll., Zool. Jahrb., ii., p. 940 (1887).

Type in British Museum.

The Platypus is still to be met with in the distant lakes and streams, but it is gradually becoming rarer, owing to the inroads of "trappers" and others. The male, which is much larger than the female, measures over head and body about eighteen inches. The fur is amber coloured above, and greyish white below, and is very short and "velvety." The Platypus also occurs in Eastern and South-Eastern Australia.